

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, March 7, 1989

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

In this our prayer, gracious God, we remember our colleagues, our friends, our families, and we pray that Your blessing will be upon them. May Your good spirit of renewal touch the lives of all who have any special need, give solace to those who suffer any hurt, give courage to those who are alone, grant forgiveness to all who have missed the mark, and allow Your peace to touch each of us in the depths, of our hearts and souls. This we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Would the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. INHOFE] kindly lead our colleagues in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. INHOFE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

TWO BLACK HEROES FROM WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II HONORED POSTHUMOUSLY

(Mr. McNULTY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, recently, my colleagues Mr. LELAND and Mr. HUNTER joined with me in introducing a resolution calling for long delayed recognition of two deceased war heroes, Henry Johnson and Dorrie Miller. It is our hope that the Departments of the Army and the Navy will recognize the valor of these gentlemen and will award each a posthumous Congressional Medal of Honor.

Sergeant Johnson and Seaman Miller were black veterans in World War I and World War II respectively. Sergeant Johnson served in the 369th Infantry in France during World War I and was a native of Albany, NY.

Seaman Miller was a mess steward in the Navy and was from Waco, TX.

During World War I, Sergeant Johnson was stationed in France. One night, while at an observation post, he and a companion were attacked by 12 Germans. Despite severe wounds, Sergeant Johnson killed four of the enemy, captured a stockpile of enemy munitions, and rescued his wounded comrade. For his actions, the French awarded him the Croix De Guerre, citing his "magnificent example of courage and energy."

Sergeant Johnson never fully recovered from the injuries he sustained in the attack. He died in 1929.

Seaman Miller survived the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, where he helped remove his mortally wounded captain from the ship's bridge. Despite not having received combat training.

He returned to the U.S.S. *West Virginia*, where he manned a machinegun against the attackers. He later perished in the Pacific theater during a 1943 torpedo attack. An American warship was later named in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, we are asking that the respective services waive the time limitations on the issuance of the Congressional Medal of Honor for these most deserving individuals.

What is at issue here is racial discrimination. Out of the 3,413 recipients of the medal, only 76, or 2.2 percent, are black. Sadder still is the fact that during both world wars, not one black service man or woman received the Medal of Honor for their actions.

Surely, this is no mere coincidence. Former Secretary of Defense Carlucci has stated that:

It is clear that unjust discrimination existed during World Wars I and II that could well have extended to individual decisions leading to the awarding of medals in recognition of heroic actions.

I urge my colleagues to support our efforts to award the Congressional Medal of Honor to these two American heroes.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION WOULD ELIMINATE ALL TAXATION ON SALE OF A RESIDENCE

(Mr. SCHULZE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, as the debate over capital gains taxation rages in many corners of America, including the Congress, its committees and outside these hallowed Halls, one

voice must not be forgotten—the voice of the American homeowner.

The saying that a person's home is his castle is true in our Nation today. Tax policy, however, does not fully recognize the sacrifices one makes to maintain that castle. Hard work, many repairs and home improvements are typical investments Americans make in their property. Investments in stability, savings and, yes, retirement. In many cases though, when we sell our homes, inflation and taxes take much of this work and investment away.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to simplify and correct the flaws in taxing the sale of a principal residence. My bill would eliminate all taxation on the sale of a residence and reward the best investment American families make in their lives—buying a home to live in.

RAIL LINE WORK STOPPAGE WOULD ADD TO NATION'S TRANSPORTATION WOES

(Mrs. LOWEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's transportation network is in jeopardy.

The Eastern Airlines strike has already inconvenienced thousands of air travelers. But a much more serious disruption of our transportation network may be only hours away.

At 3 p.m. tomorrow, a temporary restraining order preventing a disruption of service on New York's commuter rail lines will expire. When the restraining order expires, rail lines serving 365,000 New York area residents will grind to a halt, creating utter chaos for commuters. Other major metropolitan areas around the Nation face a similar plight.

President Bush has thus far refused to appoint an emergency board to help resolve the dispute. I call on him to reverse that decision now so commuters in Westchester County and elsewhere are not left stranded for their home-bound commutes tomorrow evening. If the President refuses to cooperate, I believe that Congress must act to mandate that he appoint an emergency board. I have joined as a cosponsor of legislation to accomplish this, and I urge my colleagues to do likewise.

We cannot stand by as hundreds of thousands of commuters are threatened by the administration's inaction.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

H.R. 373, THE DECEPTIVE MAILINGS PREVENTION ACT OF 1989

(Mr. SMITH of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns about the disturbing problem of deceptive and misleading direct mail.

Often, mail solicitations are blatant attempts to resemble official Government correspondence. They may offer, for a fee, assistance in obtaining Government benefits, Social Security cards, records, or other information and services that are provided free through Federal Government agencies.

Senior citizens in particular are frequent targets of such schemes. For them the implied government affiliation can be all too compelling. By taking advantage of seniors' fears and anxieties about the security of their retirement benefits, direct mail companies have reaped huge profits in exchange for unnecessary services.

For this reason I urge your support of H.R. 373, the Deceptive Mailings Prevention Act, introduced by my colleagues OLYMPIA SNOWE, this bill prohibits sending such misleading mail without clear statements disclaiming government affiliation.

The 101st Congress must crack down on these deceptive practices. The proposed disclaimer will be an effective step and should be enacted without delay. I urge those who have not already cosponsored H.R. 373 to lend their support to this needed legislation.

□ 1210

NAACP OPPOSES GAS TAX FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION

(Mr. ANDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I recently received a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in support of House Resolution 41. This resolution, which has more than 165 cosponsors, expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that Federal excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuels not be increased for deficit reduction purposes. The NAACP letter makes many persuasive points, especially the fact that such an increase would hit hardest the poor, those with large families and those living in rural and suburban areas.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the NAACP letter, as well as the current list of cosponsors for House Resolution 41.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
Baltimore, MD, February 16, 1989.

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON,
Chairman, Public Works and Transportation,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Rayburn Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ANDERSON: I am writing to express my support for the recent House Resolution 41, expressing the sense of the House that the Federal excise taxes on gasoline diesel fuel should not be increased to reduce the Federal deficit.

The NAACP is concerned about recent proposals to increase the federal gasoline tax in an attempt to help balance the federal budget deficit. It is my hope that you will consider the following concerns and work against the passage of this very regressive tax.

The NAACP opposes the recent proposals to raise the gasoline tax because of both its direct and indirect adverse impacts upon the poor. A gasoline tax would have a disproportionately adverse impact on the poor, especially those living in rural areas. Those with lower incomes spend a significantly greater percentage of their income on motor fuel taxes than those with higher incomes. For example, a recent study by the Congressional Budget Office points out that gasoline expenditures as a fraction of income fall sharply as income rises. The study shows that the lowest income group, under \$5,000, currently pays more than 7 times as much as does the highest income group, above \$50,000.

In addition, raising the gasoline tax for general government programs rather than as a user charge would be particularly unfair to individuals and families living in less densely populated areas where people must drive longer distances to work, church and to meet their other needs. Similarly, larger families consistently spend a higher proportion of their income on gasoline than do smaller families. In short, increasing the gasoline tax would hit hardest the poor, large families and those living in rural and suburban areas.

Finally, to the extent that a gasoline tax will negatively impact car sales, that will lead to a corresponding negative impact on jobs. Many of those job losses could impact members of the minority community.

Once again I want to express our support for House Resolution 41 and, to encourage you to continue to oppose this regressive tax.

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN L. HOOKS,
Executive Director.

H. RES. 41—GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUELS TAX
RESOLUTION, 168 COSPONSORS AS OF MARCH
7, 1989

The Honorable Glenn M. Anderson (CA).
The Honorable Bob Roe (NJ).
The Honorable Norm Mineta (CA).
The Honorable Jim Oberstar (MN).
The Honorable Henry Nowak (NY).
The Honorable Nick Joe Rahall II (WV).
The Honorable Douglas Applegate (OH).
The Honorable Ron de Lugo (VI).
The Honorable Gus Savage (IL).
The Honorable Doug Bosco (CA).
The Honorable Robert A. Borski (PA).
The Honorable Joe Kolter (PA).
The Honorable Tim Valentine (NC).
The Honorable Edolphus Towns (NY).
The Honorable Bill Lipinski (IL).
The Honorable Peter Visclosky (IN).
The Honorable James Traficant (OH).
The Honorable Louise Slaughter (NY).

The Honorable John Lewis (GA).
The Honorable Peter DeFazio (OR).
The Honorable Bill Grant (FL).
The Honorable Jimmy Hayes (LA).
The Honorable Bob Clement (TN).
The Honorable Lewis Payne (VA).
The Honorable Jerry Costello (IL).
The Honorable Frank Pallone, Jr. (NJ).
The Honorable Greg Laughlin (TX).
The Honorable John Paul Hammer-
schmidt (AR).

The Honorable Bud Shuster (PA).
The Honorable Arlan Stangeland (MN).
The Honorable Newt Gingrich (GA).
The Honorable Bill Clinger (PA).
The Honorable Bob McEwen (OH).
The Honorable Thomas E. Petri (WI).
The Honorable Ron Packard (CA).
The Honorable Jim Lightfoot (IA).
The Honorable J. Dennis Hastert (IL).
The Honorable James Inhofe (OK).
The Honorable Fred Upton (MI).
The Honorable Bill Emerson (MO).
The Honorable Larry Craig (ID).
The Honorable John Duncan, Jr. (TN).
The Honorable Mel Hancock (MO).
The Honorable Chris Cox (CA).
The Honorable Tony Coelho (CA).
The Honorable Matthew Martinez (CA).
The Honorable James H. Bilbray (NV).
The Honorable Harold Volkmer (MO).
The Honorable Dan Akaka (HI).
The Honorable Ron Coleman (TX).
The Honorable Mervyn Dymally (CA).
The Honorable Glenn English (OK).
The Honorable Bart Gordon (TN).
The Honorable Charles Hayes (IL).
The Honorable Bill Hefner (NC).
The Honorable Tim Johnson (SD).
The Honorable Walter Jones (NC).
The Honorable Jim Jontz (IN).
The Honorable Carl Perkins (KY).
The Honorable Martin Lancaster (NC).
The Honorable Charles Hatcher (GA).
The Honorable Mike Andrews (TX).
The Honorable Dan Glickman (KS).
The Honorable Lane Evans (IL).
The Honorable Jamie Clarke (NC).
The Honorable Frank McCloskey (IN).
The Honorable Robin Tallon (SC).
The Honorable Tommy Robinson (AR).
The Honorable Richard Stallings (ID).
The Honorable Jim Chapman (TX).
The Honorable George Hochbrueckner
(NY).

The Honorable Carroll Hubbard (KY).
The Honorable Bill Sarpalis (TX).
The Honorable John Tanner (TN).
The Honorable Bob Traxler (MI).
The Honorable San Gejdenson (CT).
The Honorable Beryl Anthony (AR).
The Honorable Walter Fauntroy (DC).
The Honorable David Bonior (MI).
The Honorable Ben Erdreich (AL).
The Honorable Mary Rose Oaker (OH).
The Honorable Bill Alexander (AR).
The Honorable Beverly Byron (MD).
The Honorable Gus Hawkins (CA).
The Honorable Albert Bustamante (TX).
The Honorable Bob Carr (MI).
The Honorable Glenn Poshard (IL).
The Honorable Butler Derrick (SC).
The Honorable Doug Barnard (GA).
The Honorable Robert Lindsay Thomas
(GA).
The Honorable Tom Bevill (AL).
The Honorable Roy Rowland (GA).
The Honorable David Price (NC).
The Honorable Wes Watkins (OK).
The Honorable Harley Staggers (WV).
The Honorable Earl Hutto (FL).
The Honorable Jim Slattery (KS).
The Honorable William Clay (MO).
The Honorable Dean Gallo (NJ).

The Honorable Virginia Smith (NE).
 The Honorable Sonny Callahan (AL).
 The Honorable Robert Lagomarsino (CA).
 The Honorable Joe Barton (TX).
 The Honorable Robert Dornan (CA).
 The Honorable Elton Gallegly (CA).
 The Honorable Norman Shumway (CA).
 The Honorable Barbara Vucanovich (NV).
 The Honorable Frank Horton (NY).
 The Honorable Chuck Douglas (NH).
 The Honorable Dave Martin (NY).
 The Honorable Jim Courter (NJ).
 The Honorable Tom DeLay (TX).
 The Honorable William Broomfield (MI).
 The Honorable Gerald Solomon (NY).
 The Honorable Larry Combest (TX).
 The Honorable Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (SC).
 The Honorable Robert C. Smith (NH).
 The Honorable Buz Lukens (OH).
 The Honorable Thomas Bliley, Jr. (VA).
 The Honorable Jack Buechner (MO).
 The Honorable Pat Roberts (KS).
 The Honorable David Dreier (CA).
 The Honorable Matthew Rinaldo (NJ).
 The Honorable Bob Livingston (LA).
 The Honorable Helen Delich Bentley (MD).
 The Honorable William Dannemeyer (CA).
 The Honorable Dan Burton (IN).
 The Honorable James H. Quillen (TN).
 The Honorable John G. Rowland (CT).
 The Honorable Lamar Smith (TX).
 The Honorable Bob Stump (AZ).
 The Honorable Thomas Tauke (IA).
 The Honorable Porter Goss (FL).
 The Honorable John Hiler (IN).
 The Honorable Dana Rohrabacher (CA).
 The Honorable Bill Paxon (NY).
 The Honorable Bob Whittaker (KS).
 The Honorable Jack Fields (TX).
 The Honorable Howard Coble (NC).
 The Honorable John Myers (IN).
 The Honorable James Sensenbrenner (WI).
 The Honorable Phil Crane (IL).
 The Honorable Paul Gillmor (OH).
 The Honorable Richard Armey (TX).
 The Honorable Richard Baker (LA).
 The Honorable Mickey Edwards (OK).
 The Honorable Robert Walker (PA).
 The Honorable Don Ritter (PA).
 The Honorable Peter Smith (VT).
 The Honorable Fred Grandy (IA).
 The Honorable John Rhodes (AZ).
 The Honorable Toby Roth (WI).
 The Honorable Jan Meyers (KS).
 The Honorable Chalmers Wylie (OH).
 The Honorable Vin Weber (MN).
 The Honorable Don Young (AK).
 The Honorable Floyd Spence (SC).
 The Honorable Larkin Smith (MS).
 The Honorable Dan Schaefer (CO).
 The Honorable Ron Marlenee (MT).
 The Honorable Michael Bilirakis (FL).
 The Honorable Edward Madigan (IL).
 The Honorable Jim Saxton (NJ).
 The Honorable Charles Pashayan (CA).
 The Honorable Michael Oxley (OH).
 The Honorable Don Sundquist (TN).
 The Honorable Bill McCollum (FL).
 The Honorable Thomas Ridge (PA).

ADVANTAGES OF EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT REFORM OVER MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE

(Mr. PETRI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, nobody seems to be talking about the totally predictable budget effects of raising the minimum wage. But last year the Council of Economic Advisers estimated that raising the minimum wage to \$4.65 per hour would add \$2 to \$6 billion per year to the Federal budget deficit.

The cost to American business would be somewhere between \$20 and \$70 billion per year.

There's a better way to help the working poor: Reform the earned income tax credit and vary it for family size.

This is what I have proposed through my Family Living Wage Act.

By supplementing the incomes of the working poor, we can target the aid directly to those who need it.

My proposal would increase the current EITC by \$7 billion. Of this, \$4 billion would be financed by repealing the dependent care credit, which goes mainly to higher income families and is unfair to those who do not pay other people to take care of their children.

By helping people to get off welfare through EITC reform, my proposal's real cost would be well below \$3 billion.

It is a good deal, Mr. Speaker.

My Family Living Wage Act provides more help for those who need it without the inflation and destruction of jobs which would come with a hike in the minimum wage.

LEGISLATION TO GIVE PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS TO ALIEN MEMBERS OF U.S. ARMED FORCES

(Mr. PICKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to make it easier for members of our Armed Forces who are not U.S. citizens to gain permanent resident status in order to become U.S. citizens. Aliens who served in our Armed Forces prior to October 15, 1978, were given this special status by Executive order in recognition of their honorable service on active duty.

Although they can still enlist, alien service members have, since 1978, found it more difficult to become U.S. citizens and to advance into military positions requiring U.S. citizenship.

My bill would correct this. It would grant permanent resident status to alien service members who serve honorably on active duty for 12 years, or who serve honorably on active duty for 6 years and reenlist for 6 additional years. These criteria were suggested by the Department of the Navy.

In this century, thousands of Filipinos and other foreign nationals have,

as members of our Armed Forces, fought heroically, side by side with Americans, to defend freedom, and they continue to make valuable contributions in our Armed Forces today. This legislation will make it a little easier for these alien service members to become U.S. citizens. It is a fair bill. It is good for our national defense, and I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring it.

UTE INDIAN WATER SETTLEMENT ACT

(Mr. NIELSON of Utah asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NIELSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. OWENS of Utah, I would like to introduce the Ute Indian Water Settlement Act. This legislation would attempt to settle all water issues with the Ute Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation of Utah and meet the obligations of the deferral agreement of 1965.

In this agreement the Ute Tribe was promised future water delivery and mitigation in exchange for deferring to the central Utah project, their water rights as affirmed by the Winters doctrine. January 1, 2005, was set as the target date to have completed projects that would satisfy Ute Indian water rights. It is now March 7, 1989, and the tribe is still waiting for some sign of these promises being kept. Last year I introduced legislation to keep these commitments as did my colleague, Mr. OWENS. This year we have combined efforts and are united behind this piece of legislation.

In the past 2 years, there has been a lot of progress made in the relations between the Indians and non-Indians of Utah's Uintah Basin. Passage of a bill meeting the commitments made to the Ute Tribe, in a way that's agreeable to non-Indian water interests as well, would go a long way to furthering this cooperation between them. We have had numerous meetings locally to receive input from both Indians and non-Indians. They are supportive of this bill and hope to see Congress act on it.

I feel that through careful consideration of this legislation and the commitments made to the tribe, we as legislators can pass a bill that will meet the guidelines of Congress and the needs of the people. The direction of the deferral agreement and previous law is clear, all Indian water rights must be satisfied in a timely manner.

There comes a time when promises must move from mere words to decisive action. We believe that this time has come. We hope that Congress will act on the commitment made years ago and show the people of the Ute

Tribe that the Government can be relied on by passing this piece of legislation as quickly as possible.

BUSH BUDGET PROPOSES UNACCEPTABLE REDUCTION IN MEDICARE

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, the recently released Bush 1990 budget proposal proposes a \$5.5 billion reduction in Medicare. In my view, and in the view of many of my colleagues, a reduction of this size is totally unacceptable. Many of the hospitals in my district and across the country are operating at a loss. Specifically, hospital operating margins have fallen from a high of 15 percent in 1983 to zero percent in 1988 and they are expected to continue to drop.

Hospitals have already made substantial contributions to reducing the deficit—Medicare hospital payments have declined from 73 percent of total Medicare spending in 1980 to 65 percent in 1988—by achieving increased efficiencies. A cut of this amount could force hospitals both in rural and urban areas to close. Before we make any further cuts to Medicare we must be absolutely certain that it will not adversely affect the quality of patient care our health care system is delivering to the people of this Nation. For this reason, I support a House resolution stating that Medicare payments to hospitals should not be reduced below levels provided for in current law.

Another case in point are the proposed regulations reducing reimbursement rates for kidney dialysis treatment under Medicare's end stage renal disease program. A reduction in dialysis reimbursement could do great harm to the many ESRD patients in my State of New Mexico and across the country. Dialysis providers have already absorbed two major reimbursement reductions since 1983 without adjustments for inflation.

Since then dialysis patient mortality rates have steadily increased. It is quite probable that reimbursement reductions are affecting the quality of care patients are receiving. These statistics are serious enough that Congress mandated a study to determine the relationship between reimbursement and quality of patient care due in December 1990. We must oppose any further reductions in reimbursement rates for dialysis treatment until this study has been completed and Congress can evaluate it and determine any future steps that may be necessary.

VIOLENCE IN TIBET RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT ARMS DEALS WITH CHINA

(Mr. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the violence in Tibet has reached an unprecedented level. During a peaceful and constructive demonstration last weekend, Chinese police opened fire on the demonstrators, including unarmed Tibetan monks and nuns. After the deaths of at least eleven persons with hundreds more injured, Chinese authorities imposed martial law in the Tibetan capital.

Scores of peaceful Tibetans have been arrested and brutally tortured over the years. In addition, journalists, independent human rights monitoring groups, and congressional staff have repeatedly been denied entry into Tibet.

Two weeks ago, China stopped Fang Lizhi, a leading Chinese dissident, from meeting with our President. This week's actions once again demonstrate that China continues to blatantly ignore United States concern for the fundamental freedoms of all people, including Tibetans.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the treatment of Dr. Fang, the violence in Lhasa, and the failure of the Chinese to negotiate in good faith with the Dalai Lama, perhaps we should rethink the United States-People's Republic of China F-8 fighter and artillery arms deals we have concluded with the Chinese and suspend any future arms deals until the Chinese take human rights seriously.

□ 1220

WORKERS, PUBLIC, INDUSTRY ALL HURT BY EASTERN AIRLINES LABOR DISPUTE

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the standoff between Eastern Airlines and its workers is now entering its 4th day.

Last week, President Bush could have moved to postpone the strike and provide a 60-day cooling-off period. But he didn't. Now, 25,000 employees are out of work, Eastern is losing \$1 million a day, and millions of travelers are suffering.

I hope that we do not use this unfortunate event as an opportunity to bash the unions. We should look instead at Eastern's past dealings with its workers. In 1986, Frank Lorenzo bought Eastern airlines and promised to make it whole again. Instead, he squeezed Eastern workers for severe wage concessions.

Lorenzo proposed nearly a half billion dollars in labor cost cuts, sending 3,500 mechanics and ground crew out the door. Mr. Lorenzo's track record is clear. In 1983, he broke the unions at Continental Airlines by forcing the company into bankruptcy. Now he is doing the same at Eastern.

Mr. Speaker, the Eastern workers have done their share in the past. In 1983, they took deep wage cuts in return for promises of future profits. Management never made good on these promises. Who can blame the union now for expecting concrete proof that Lorenzo is not merely planning to strip the airline of all assets in order to make a quick buck?

Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago another President from Texas failed to act as a 6-week strike paralyzed the airline industry. President Bush should learn from President Johnson's mistake and step in to stop this strike. The Eastern workers and the American public deserve this much.

ACCESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS CORRECTION

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 678) to make a correction in the Education and Training for a Competitive America Act of 1988.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 678

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6142(b) of the Education and Training for a Competitive America Act of 1988 is amended by striking "fiscal year 1988" and inserting "fiscal year 1989 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992".

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DARDEN). Under the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLEMAN] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 678.

This is a very simple bill. It merely makes a technical correction to the trade bill that Congress enacted last year.

The conference agreement on the trade bill provided an authorization through fiscal year 1992 for the Access Demonstration Program. This program is designed to expand opportunities for rural high school students whose communities are experiencing significant economic and social changes by providing in service education for teachers, counselors, and school administrators to enable these

individuals to give their students better advice concerning education and career choices. When the conference report on the trade bill was finally drafted, this program was authorized for fiscal year 1988 only. H.R. 678 restores the authorization through fiscal year 1992 thereby fulfilling the original intent of the Congress.

This is a noncontroversial bill that I have cosponsored with my colleague from Missouri, TOM COLEMAN, who is also the ranking minority member of the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. This is a very simple measure needed to correct an error in the trade bill, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today we are considering under suspension of the rules H.R. 678, a bill which makes a correction in the Education and Training for a Competitive America Act of 1988. Identical legislation was passed by the House during the final weeks of the 100th Congress but was not considered by the Senate. This bill has bipartisan support on the Education and Labor Committee. I particularly appreciate the cooperation of Chairman HAWKINS and Mr. WILLIAMS, chairman of the Postsecondary Subcommittee, who also cosponsored H.R. 678, in getting an early resolution of this unfinished legislative business of the last Congress.

H.R. 678 corrects a technical error made in writing the conference report on the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. In the report, the Access Demonstration Programs were inadvertently authorized for only 1 year, fiscal year 1988, rather than for the 4-year period of authorization, beginning in fiscal year 1989 and ending in fiscal year 1992, which was agreed to by both House and Senate conferees.

This bill makes a simple, purely technical change, correcting the drafting error and providing for the full, 4 years of authorization for the Access Demonstration Program which was originally intended.

Access is a vitally needed program which is designed to expand the college, vocational, and career opportunities of rural high school students attending schools in agricultural communities which are encountering fundamental economic and social changes.

Access, now a pilot project in northwestern Missouri, provides in-school support services for counselors, teachers, and school administrators, targeting those rural schools with the greatest need, particularly those serving low-income, disadvantaged students. Access has been successful in involving parents, business, and community

leaders, and the resources of the State universities in providing counseling and educational programs for rural high school students.

Again, this legislation is noncontroversial, making only a technical correction to an unintended drafting error. H.R. 678 restores the originally agreed upon 4 years of authorization for this important rural educational program. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of H.R. 678, the Access Demonstration Programs, the enactment of which will correct a technical error made in the writing of the conference report on Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. This bill authorizes the program for 4 years instead of only 1 year, as was agreed to by the House and Senate conferees in the last Congress.

These programs, Mr. Speaker, are designed to expand the college, vocational, and career opportunities for students attending rural high schools in agricultural communities that are experiencing fundamental economic and social changes. Access targets those schools in greatest need, particularly those which serve disadvantaged students.

I can think of no better way to initiate my new membership on the Education and Labor Committee, under the able chairmanship of my colleague from California, Mr. HAWKINS, than to commit my full support to a bill that not only helps foster competitiveness through education, but one which pays special attention to the needs of rural areas. Representing a district, as I do, that is located in one of the most rural States in the Union, nothing could be more appropriate nor more welcome as an opportunity to further the education of high school youths throughout America.

I commend my colleagues, Mr. PAT WILLIAMS of Montana, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, and its ranking minority member THOMAS COLEMAN of Missouri, for taking the initiative and making the technical correction necessary to allow the program to be funded, and to begin to serve the areas and the students intended to be served when Public Law 100-418 was enacted.

I thank the managers of the bill for allowing me this time to speak on behalf of enactment of H.R. 678, and urge my colleagues in the House to support its passage today.

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I have no additional requests for time, and I likewise yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. WILLIAMS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 678.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 148) designating March 1989 as "Women's History Month," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I take this time in order to give my friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI], who is the chief cosponsor of House Joint Resolution 148, designating March 1989 as "Women's History Month," an opportunity to express her thoughts on this legislation to the Chamber.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIDGE. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider House Joint Resolution 148, which I introduced along with my distinguished colleague, Representative OLYMPIA SNOWE. This resolution would proclaim the month of March 1989 as Women's History Month.

Legislation proclaiming Women's History Month has been passed by Congress each session since 1980. This year, Mr. SAWYER, chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population, will offer a technical amendment to designate the month of March in both 1989 and 1990 as Women's History Month.

Commemorating Women's History Month provides an opportunity for teachers, historians, administrators, and Members of Congress to educate our children about the contributions women have made to our society: In law, in politics, in sports, in entertainment, in art, in science, and in many other fields. We want to honor and recognize these many accomplishments during Women's History Month.

The theme of this year's Women's History Month is, "Heritage of Strength and Vision." This theme will assist us in bringing attention to the lives of women such as Harriet

Tubman and her work as a courageous leader in the underground railroad movement, her dedication to helping black people in her community—and Susan B. Anthony, who led women to the voting polls in 1872—and Clara Barton, who tended our wounded soldiers in the Civil War and then founded the American Red Cross—and Sally Ride, the first American woman astronaut—we are all empowered through their courage, strength, and tenacity.

As a mother of four daughters, I am working to ensure that all doors of opportunity are open to them. The historical struggle for freedom and for women's rights is a source of inspiration and determination for women in the present and in the future.

I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in celebrating Women's History Month by supporting House Joint Resolution 148.

□ 1230

Mr. RIDGE. Further reserving my right to object, Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleague and friend, the gentlewoman from Maine [Ms. SNOWE], wanted to be here on the floor to express her thoughts. She was also involved in getting March 1989 designated as Women's History Month. I am sure that she will include a statement for the RECORD.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 148, a bill to proclaim March 1989 as National Women's History Month. I take great pleasure in using this opportunity to offer my endorsement for this legislation, enacted by Congress each year since 1980.

This bill has provided a tradition of honoring the women in our Nation who have gone before us. These women lived out patterns and expectations we have come to know only through the more recent efforts in history and literature to examine their lives.

Significantly, what we as Americans learn about those in our past, the women as well as the men, affects the way we perceive our lives today. The past strengths of American women in their families and communities, the achievements of women in the fields of social outreach, health, education, government, science, and industry, and the expressions of women in the arts and literature have become for us a vital part of our heritage.

The voices of Harriet Tubman, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Sojourner Truth, Mary MacLeod Bethune, Clare Booth Luce, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Margaret Chase Smith provide us with inspiration, direction, and insight for the decisions we make today.

This bill provides histories, teachers, librarians, writers, and Members of Congress a national forum for recognizing the valuable influence the women in our nation's history have had on us all.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of March 1989 as Women's History Month.

Mr. RIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WILLIAMS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas American women of every race, class, and ethnic background have made historic contributions to the growth and strength of our Nation in countless recorded and unrecorded ways;

Whereas American women have played and continue to play a critical economic, cultural, and social role in every sphere of the life of the Nation by constituting a significant portion of the labor force working inside and outside of the home;

Whereas American women have played a unique role throughout the history of the Nation by providing the majority of the volunteer labor force of the Nation;

Whereas American women were particularly important in the establishment of early charitable, philanthropic, and cultural institutions in our Nation;

Whereas American women of every race, class, and ethnic background served as early leaders in the forefront of every major progressive social change movement;

Whereas American women have been leaders not only in securing their own rights of suffrage and equal opportunity, but also in the abolitionist movement, the emancipation movement, the industrial labor movement, the civil rights movement, and other movements, especially the peace movement, which create a more fair and just society for all; and

Whereas despite these contributions, the role of American women in history has been consistently overlooked and undervalued in the literature, teaching, and study of American history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That March 1989 is designated as "Women's History Month". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe that month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. SAWYER

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer several amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. SAWYER: Page 2, line 3, strike out "is" and insert in lieu thereof "and March 1990 are both".

Page 3, line 2, insert "for each of those months" after "proclamation".

Page 3, line 3, strike out "that month" and insert in lieu thereof "those months".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER].

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

TITLE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SAWYER

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Title amendment offered by Mr. SAWYER: Amend the title so as to read "Joint Resolu-

tion designating the month of March in both 1989 and 1990 as 'Women's History Month'."

The title amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the joint resolution just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

THE JAMAICAN GENERAL ELECTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BEREUTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to congratulate the people of Jamaica and their leaders for holding free, fair, and generally nonviolent general elections on February 9, 1989. These elections resulted in the sweeping victory of the People's National Party headed by Michael Manley. This Member extends his best wishes for success to Prime Minister Manley and his new government.

This Member also extends his high regards to former Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who guided Jamaica through major economic reforms during the 1980's.

This year's peaceful elections in Jamaica stand in stark contrast to the last contested general elections in 1980 when violence claimed the lives of over 750 people during the 9-month campaign. At that time, street violence was common, and many voters were intimidated or attacked.

Last year, in an effort to prevent a repeat of 1980, political leaders signed a code of conduct aimed at reducing violence. Although there were a few outbreaks of violence resulting in the deaths of 13 people and some charges of election fraud, observers agree that the candidates and their supporters largely adhered to the code of conduct. The outcome of this election clearly represents the will of the people. All parties are to be commended for taking this unprecedented step to support democracy and freedom in Jamaica.

Although these elections represent a milestone in Jamaican political life, this is not a time for complacency. Under Prime Minister Manley's turbulent leadership from 1972 to 1980, Jamaica established strong diplomatic relations with Cuba, repudiated the country's foreign debt, ended Jamaica's relationship with the International Monetary Fund [IMF] and took a

number of hard-left, anti-American stands, both on domestic and international issues. During that time, Prime Minister Manley's policies brought the country to the brink of economic collapse. Not surprisingly, these policies severely strained relations with the United States.

For the past several years, Prime Minister Manley has enunciated a new and more moderate set of policies and has acknowledged that he made mistakes in the past. He said he had learned from his experiences in the 1970's: "The world has evolved, I have evolved," he said.

The reformed Prime Minister Manley said during his campaign that he will honor Jamaica's debt obligations, now amounting to \$4 billion, and will seek the most constructive possible relations with the United States. He indicated that he will seek to invigorate the parliamentary process and wishes to work with the opposition Jamaica Labor Party in a bipartisan way.

The most disturbing policy advocated by Prime Minister Manley is the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Cuba. These links were formally broken by the former Prime Minister Seaga in 1982. In an effort to reassure American policymakers, the Prime Minister contended that these ties should not stand in the way of a solid relationship with the United States.

With the exception of reestablishing relations with Cuba, which would seem to be neither necessary nor productive for Jamaica, the essence of Prime Minister Manley's campaign promises and statements is most welcome and would seem to bode well for our future bilateral relationship. It is encouraging that the Prime Minister has pledged that there will be no upheaval in the local economy and that he will strengthen Jamaica's relations with CARICOM—the Caribbean Community.

President Bush sent a congratulatory message to Prime Minister Manley wishing prosperity and progress to Jamaica and expressed the hope that Jamaica and the United States would cooperate on matters of mutual interest, including economic development, mutual security, and combating the scourge of international drug trafficking. The State Department has officially indicated that the United States looks forward to friendly and cooperative relations with Mr. Manley's government. Those were commendatory actions which we in the Congress should recognize.

The United States has much at stake in economic, social, and democratic progress in Jamaica and the other nations of the Caribbean. America has provided \$980 million in bilateral assistance to Jamaica since 1980 to foster political stability, economic growth, and respect for democratic values, and Jamaica has substantially

benefited from the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

Since 1980, under former Prime Minister Seaga, the Jamaican Government has restored ties to the IMF, reestablished its private sector, encouraged foreign investment and generally adopted sound and sustainable free-market policies. This course of action has been difficult, with economic and hurricane-related setbacks, but it is no secret that Jamaica is a far stronger and more open economy in 1989 than it was just 8 years ago. I know my colleagues in Congress compliment Prime Minister Seaga and Jamaicans on that progress accomplished during a period of tough international economic times; we hope that progress can continue in Jamaica.

Despite Prime Minister Manley's greater professed sympathy to free-market economics in the past few years, I wish to take this opportunity to say that this Member will be watching his performance with great interest. It is important to Jamaicans and Americans that Jamaica does not slip back into the political and economic morass of the 1970's. I am especially concerned that Jamaica's relationship with Cuba does not result, as it did in the seventies, in a close collaboration between Michael Manley's government and Fidel Castro to the detriment of the interests of the United States and our Caribbean friends.

Again, I wish Prime Minister Manley a successful term of office for Jamaica. This Member hopes that relations between our two Governments will continue on their present positive course. In the future, however, Members of Congress must not hesitate to speak out and examine conditions if the situation in Jamaica begins to deteriorate. Prime Minister Manley invited such scrutiny when he said to his skeptics "Watch what I say and watch what I do." America will watch and try to be a supportive and helpful neighbor for a democratic Jamaica.

□ 1240

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. ANNUNZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS of Utah addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Arizona [Mr. KYL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. KYL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mrs. BENTLEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DELAY] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. DELAY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BEREUTER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DELAY, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. BEREUTER, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PARKER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FRANK, for 60 minutes, on March 9.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BEREUTER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BEREUTER.

Mr. FRENZEL.

Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois.

Mr. LOWERY of California in three instances.

Mr. BILIRAKIS.

Mr. GILMAN.

Mr. SHUMWAY.

Mr. WELDON.

Mr. BAKER.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PARKER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MONTGOMERY.
Mr. LEHMAN of Florida.
Mr. DONNELLY.
Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.
Mr. HOYER in three instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 8, 1989, at 2 p.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

720. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a review of the six proposed rescissions of budget authority reported by the President in his third special impoundment message for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (H. Doc. No. 101-34); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

721. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions by John D. Negroponte, of New York, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary-designate to Mexico, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

722. A letter from the Associate Director (Office of Management and Budget), Action, transmitting the agency's activities under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

723. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

724. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Commerce; transmitting the Department's 1988 annual report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

725. A letter from the Assistant Secretary (Management and Administration), Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

726. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the fourth annual report of actions taken to increase competition for contracts, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

727. A letter from the Federal Election Commission, transmitting the Commission's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

728. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

729. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the Commission's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

730. A letter from the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, transmitting a report on the Board's activities under the Freedom of Information Act during the calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

731. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

732. A letter from the Chairman, National Critical Materials Council, transmitting a copy of the Council's program and policy for advanced materials research and technology, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1804(a)(1); jointly, to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology and Armed Services.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATEMAN (for himself, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. WOLF, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. ROE, Mr. OLIN, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. MCCURDY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. DYSON, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. FAZIO):

H.R. 1279. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the 3-year basis recovery rule for computing the income tax on an employee annuity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK (for himself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AUCOIN, Mr. BATES, Mr. BEILSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HOYER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PEASE, Mr. PELOSI, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. TORRES, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WEISS, Mr. YATES, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 1280. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to

grounds for exclusion and deportation of aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEJDENSON (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. RITTER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. LEHMAN of California, and Mrs. KENNELLY):

H.R. 1281. A bill to amend the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 to authorize seizures and forfeitures of vessels used to violate title I of such act; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 1282. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the credit for dependent care services necessary for gainful employment a refundable credit and to allow an investment tax credit for dependent care center property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMILTON:

H.R. 1283. A bill to require Presidential general election candidates who receive amounts from the Presidential Election Campaign Fund to make public presentations of their views on policy issues of national importance; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. McNULTY:

H.R. 1284. A bill for the relief of the city of Albany, NY; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NIELSON of Utah (for himself, Mr. HANSEN, and Mr. OWENS of Utah):

H.R. 1285. A bill to settle issues relating to Ute Indian water rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PICKETT:

H.R. 1286. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for special immigrant status for certain aliens who have served honorably—or are enlisted to serve—in the Armed Forces of the United States for at least 12 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHULZE (for himself, Mr. FLIPPO, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. DANNEMEYER, and Mr. DE LUOGO):

H.R. 1287. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the age and dollar limitations on the one-time exclusion of gain on the sale of a principal residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SLATTERY:

H.R. 1288. A bill to amend title XXVI of the Public Health Service Act with respect to standards for certification of long-term care insurance policies; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 1289. A bill to prohibit parking fees at Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MICHEL (for himself and Mr. FOLEY):

H.J. Res. 173. Joint resolution to designate April 16, 1989, as "Education Day, U.S.A."; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H. Res. 103. Resolution providing amounts from the contingent fund of the House for the expenses of investigations and studies by standing and select committees of the House in the first session of the 101st Con-

gress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. Res. 104. Resolution requiring the Architect of the Capitol to establish and implement a voluntary program for recycling paper disposed of in the operation of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. DORNAN of California, and Mr. ARMEY):

H. Res. 105. Resolution amending the rules of the House to establish a Classified Information Security Office; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

29. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to a permanent Federal Highway Trust Fund; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

30. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to funding for improvement of key north-south highways; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

31. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, relative to Federal fuels taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

Mr. WELDON introduced a bill (H.R. 1290) for the relief of the family of Sgt. George Crawford Platt; which was introduced to the Committee on Armed Services.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. BROOKS, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. SPRATT, and Mr. TORRES.

H.R. 22: Mr. FISH, Ms. OAKAR, and Mr. FUSTER.

H.R. 37: Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. UPTON, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ECKART, Mr. KOST-MAYER, Mr. MURTHA, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. WOLPE, and Mrs. LOWEY of New York.

H.R. 40: Mr. LANCASTER and Mr. RINALDO.

H.R. 41: Mr. GILMAN and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.R. 109: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 112: Mr. STENHOLM and Mr. ANTHONY.

H.R. 118: Mr. PRICE, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. STUMP, Mr. WAXMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.R. 218: Mr. MINETA, Mr. FROST, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 219: Mr. LANCASTER and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 237: Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. CONTE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. STARK, Mr. FRANK, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 238: Mr. WHEAT.

H.R. 290: Mr. DYMALLY.

H.R. 293: Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. DONNELLY.

H.R. 373: Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BUCHER, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 403: Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. COURTER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 425: Mr. RUSSO, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. ATKINS, and Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 567: Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. LANTOS, and Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.

H.R. 596: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.

H.R. 641: Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 658: Mr. LELAND, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, and Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H.R. 668: Mr. VENTO.

H.R. 670: Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, and Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 725: Mrs. BENTLEY and Mr. BUSTAMANTE.

H.R. 794: Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 856: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BENNETT, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. RIDGE, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 866: Mr. COYNE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. DYMALLY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. STARK, Mr. MANTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. FLORIO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 867: Mr. COYNE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. DYMALLY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. STARK, Mr. MANTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. FLORIO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 868: Mr. COYNE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. DYMALLY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. STARK, Mr. MANTON, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. FLORIO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. BORSKI, and Mr. BROWN of California.

H.R. 900: Mr. McEWEN, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. DYMALLY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. CLAY, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 915: Ms. OAKAR, Mr. BLAZ, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. OLIN, Mr. ROE, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. FISH, and Mr. LEHMAN of California.

H.R. 1008: Mr. STARK, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. De LUGO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr.

YATES, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ROSE, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. MRAZEK, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 1030: Mr. ECKART.

H.R. 1059: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. EVANS, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. PELOSI, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. MILLER of Washington, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 1095: Mr. KOLBE and Mr. SOLOMON.

H.R. 1108: Mr. PALLONE and Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 1112: Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. CLAY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. WEISS.

H.R. 1131: Mr. BERMAN.

H.R. 1262: Mr. UPTON.

H.J. Res. 21: Mr. EVANS, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FROST, and Mrs. BENTLEY.

H.J. Res. 77: Mrs. VUCANOVICH and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.J. Res. 124: Mrs. BENTLEY, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HILER, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MURTHA, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, and Mr. WEBER.

H.J. Res. 135: Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CARR, Mr. CLINGER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. De LUGO, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FISH, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HERTEL, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PAXON, Mr. PETRI, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROE, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.J. Res. 148: Mr. GEKAS, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LOWERY of California, Mr. McEWEN, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. MORRISON of Washington, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. WEISS, Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. FISH, Mr. GUARINI, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. SISISKY.

H.J. Res. 169: Mr. RHODES, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. De LUGO, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. LELAND, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Mrs. COLLINS.

H. Con. Res. 30: Mr. DIXON, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. GILMAN, and Mr. LOWERY of California.

H. Con. Res. 34: Mr. LELAND.

H. Con. Res. 40: Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. JAMES, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, and Mr. PEPPER.

H. Res. 41: Mr. CLAY, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. McCOLLUM, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. SUNDQUIST, and Mr. WATKINS.